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WASHINGTON

black and white photograph of a man in a suit and tie, looking down at a document. The man is identified as a member of the House of Representatives. The photograph is a close-up, showing the man's face and upper torso. He is wearing a dark suit jacket, a white shirt, and a dark tie. He is looking down at a document he is holding in his hands. The background is dark and out of focus.

Pedestrians walking on the other side of Pennsylvania Avenue, past the big mirror of the Library of Congress, can see men moving behind the blinds on the second and third floors. The ground floor is almost faceless except for the closed garage doors.

"I think that building and the garage doors is the center of FBI wiretapping on Capitol Hill," says a 20-year-old Senator's assistant with a passionate conviction. "I can't prove a damn thing, but I know it."

Up another block, beyond the street-corner vendor selling cut flowers, is a small shop with a giant poster of the window beat in a car crash. The poster is a black and white photograph of a car that has been crushed. The car is a sedan, and it is shown from the side. The front of the car is completely flattened. The poster is hanging in a window of a small shop. The shop is on a street corner. The street is busy with traffic. The poster is a large, eye-catching advertisement.

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After the FBI gets officially all the wiretap publicity, other federal agencies are involved to a lesser degree in the electronic interception of communications. In July, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Bureau of National Security, the Customs Service, and the Internal Revenue Service.

In the old days, recalls a former agent, "if you wanted to tap someone's telephone, you had to go to the phone company and get a warrant from a judge. Now, you can just go to the FBI and get a warrant from a judge. It's much easier now."

It is the crypto-analysis section of the FBI crime laboratory where everything from horse race bookies' mysterious writings to the code of the master Soviet spy, Boris Ivanovich Abel, have been broken.

Has an unreasonable fear of federal electronic surveillance activities developed — fueled in part by Eisenhower's own tough talk disclosures of surveillance, and Democratic Senator Mike Boggs' charge that his telephone has been tapped by the FBI? The evidence indicates that federal agencies do more wiretapping and bugging than they officially admit — in a field that has increased significantly — but still do not do as much as many critics fear.

Let's see how much electronic interception as people seem to think there is," says a former FBI agent. "There isn't that many agents to do it or money around to monitor the damn taps or tapes."

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Although Attorney General Mitchell has ridiculed the far-out view of some in Washington who feel a wire room is needed and that every phone is tapped until the FBI is tapping the CIA, and the CIA is tapping the FBI, there is testimony that the FBI did tap an official CIA telephone.

In Washington, the center of FBI wiretapping, the wiretapping is controlled by the FBI's Washington field office, one block from the Justice Department, and only three taps from the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company.

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... to ...
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A telephone company
spokeperson said that the
company had no way of
knowing if a wiretap
was in place. The
company said it would
have no way of knowing
if a wiretap was in place
if the Department of Justice
told it not to tell.

... when the FBI ...
... a court order for a wiretap ...
... under the Omnibus Crime and ...
... of ...

... of the ...
... to ...
... of ...
... of ...
... of ...

The Justice Department is
now considering a bill
that would give the govern-
ment the right to tap
any phone or radio

... and the ...
... in court or in other
statements the wire tapping,
bugging or "overhearing" of
the late Rev. Martin Luther

King, boxer Muhammad Ali,
Black militant H. Rap Brown,
five of the defendants in the
Chicago Seven trial, Black

Robert Amory, Jr., said
high officials of the White
House showed him said he
that the FBI was tapping his
official telephones when he
was Deputy Director of Intel-
ligence for the CIA from 1962
through 1967.

Now a Washington lawyer,
Amory said he believed the
phones were tapped because
he feared that the United Na-
tions would be ...

He suggested that the tap-
ping was part of the tug-of-war
and handling between the CIA
and FBI at that time.

At the start of the bitter
foreign policy debate in the
Johnson administration, a
ge-between tried to smooth
relations with a high admin-
istration official. Their meet-
ing ended in a ...

Is there more or less wire-
tapping than there used to
be? Should Americans be
worried?

For ... surveillance of
foreign agents and missions
was carried out to protect
national security. The ...
Organized Crime bill gave it

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When ...
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